PAULDING AND THE FILLIBUSTERS IN CONGRESS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1859. This has been a good day in the House. But for the culpable absence of a few Republican members freedom, sound government and international justice would have won a signal victory over Slavery Propagandism, piracy and fillibustering. As it was, though the former were not completely triumphant, the latter were decisively defeated.

The report of a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations in respect to the conduct of Foreign Relations in respect to the conduct of Capt. Paulding in capturing and bringing home William Walker and "his merry men," which was made by Mr. Clingman, at the last session, came up to-day for consideration. The Commuttee submitted three propositions of rather "a promiseuous "and clandestine character," to quote Mrs. Gamp, to whom, by the by, Mr. Clingman does not bear the slightest resemblance. They affirm in substance, that inasmuch as the United States would not allow any foreign power to carry persons forcibly out of taeir jurisdiction, therefore, the United bly out of their jurisdiction therefore the United States aforesaid ought not to take anybody by force from the soil of any foreign power; and, as the fessed to hold these opinions, and recommend reased to hold these epinions, and recommended as action in the premises. Congress had better let the matter drep. Mr. Ritchie of Pennsylvania, from the minority of the Committee, moved to amend these namby pamby propositions by a frank resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Paulding for arresting Walker, because he was caught in the act of invading a friendly nation with forces raised and marshaled within the jurisdiction of the United States. To this manly declaration, Mr. Barksdale of Miss. moved a bold amendment denouncing the act of Paulding as without legal authority and meriting the censure of the House. Mr. Wright of Ga. proposed to override this by a resolution declaring that, though the act of Paulding was without authority of law, it was within the letter of his instructions from the Navy Department; and, also, that "armed emigration, like that of Walker, was not contrary to sound in ternational law, and was but fulfilling the manifest destiny of this country. Of course, I do not pre-tend to give the precise language of these various

The previous question was ordered on the adoption of the resolutions. There was much flutter-ing on the Democratic side of the Hall; an evident indisposition to disclose divisions in their ranks, and a shrinking from putting the yeas and nays on the record. Dilatory and side-wind parliamentary tactics were resorted to—questions of order were besped one upon the other—and motions to "lay "the whole subject ou the table" were made and taken as eften as the rules would permit. But this dodging was all in vain. The Republicans woted in a body, while there rallied with them several South Americans, most of the anti-Lecompton Democrats out of Illinois, and a dozen or more of such Administration men as Messrs. Corning and Hatch of New-York, Dewart, Gillies and

Owen Jones of Pennsylvaris, Cox and Groesbeck of Ohio, and Foley of Indiana. By an oversight, our friends omitted, until too late, to call the Yeas and Nays on Wright's resolution. It was very difficult for Slavery propa gandists to vote against it, and very embarrassing for the supporters of the Administration to vote cause, while it declared that Paulding had violated the law, it affirmed that he had obeyed his instructions; and it approved of "armed emigra-tion"—the forlors hope of the Propagands. The call of the Yeas and Nays on these propositions would have made the Democracy squirm like flayed ells. But the demand came only after the resolution had been swamped under a thundering 'No!" And now, the House stood face to face with Barksdale's resolution of censure. The Yeas and Nays were ordered. It was plain that all Southern gentlemen didn't want to vote for it. It was equally plain that all Southern gentlemen didn't want to vote against it. In fact, Southern gentlemen were embarrassed, and didn't know exactly what to do with themselves. So, Southern gentlemen tried to thrust in little explanatory and exculpatory speeches in the form of inquiries of the Speaker, as to the parliamentary effect of such and such votes, and what such and such votes might be supposed and what such and the revious question and the Republicans were inexorable. "Order" was demanded, the gavel descended, Southern gentlemen

subsided, and the call of the roll proceeded. Barks-dale's resolution failed to come to the scratch by a vote of about two to one.

It was now evident that unless the whole matter could be table! Ritchie's landatory resolution would pass. So, the motion to lay on the tablethe convenient resort of craven plucks and feeble spines was invoked. It was defeated, on a cill of the Yeas and Nays, by an unexpectedly str jority. And now the fluttering on the right of the chair incressed. There was incresant flying to and fro through the ball. Loog neads were put together, and long cars became apparent. Bocock explained, and Keitt ejaculated, and Houston expectorated, and Hughes made a variety of motions, all out of order as usual. Humphrey Marshall, generally right, but wrong on this question, was gesticulating violently in various parts of the hall, while Horace F. Clark was equally ubiquitous and exergetic in bringing the anti-fillibuster troops into action. Cloak rooms, and smoking rooms, and bye places of all sorts, were hastily secured for recusants. Attempts to get in terse arguments, in the shape of questions of order, by gentlemen on the right of the chair, only provoked intense invocations of "order" from gentlemen on the left of the chair, the Speaker many times and oft earnestly inviting gentlemen on

times and oft carnestly inviting gentlemen on both sides to "resume their seats," and plainly intimating to them that " conversation in the Hall was too loud." At length the vote was taken, and was too loud." At length the vote was taken, and Ritchie's an endment was adopted by 99 year to 85 nays-a most gratifying result. Something like applause, very faint but yet perceptible, broke out on the Republican side, but instantly ceased. Ritchie, on the alert, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay that motion on the table-the parliamentary, or, rather, the Congressional mode of clenching a well-driven nail. It was done.

Victory now seemed just within our reach. All

that remained to complete our triumph was to adopt the resolution as smended. But, alas! there is no reliance on doughfaces. They always yield under a severe pressure. A motion was made to table the whole subject—made, I believe, by one of the men who had voted for the men who had voted for the men ment. The Yeas and Nays were ordered. Experienced spectators of the scene knew the motion would prevail. They felt it in the atmosphere of the Chamber. That indescribable something we call "nagnetism" told them that dough was being manipulated. Two or three changes from the last vote were noted near the head of the roll; and, when the treatistic Felix K. Collegelic was when the inevitable Felix K. Zollicoffer was reached, the tally stood 97 Yeas to 93 Nays.

This was the first pitched battle of the session. Though the Opposition were not entirely successful, the Administration was signally beaten. I would have been a day of complete triumph had a few Republican Members who were loitering about the city or the Capitol been at their posts in this first struggle of the new year.

On Mr. Barksdale's motion to censure Commodore Paulding, the vote stood: Yeas, 56; Navs. 128, as follows:

128, as follows:
YEAS—Measus, Anderson, Alkins, Avery, Barkedale, Boyeas, Bouham, Bowie, Boyor, Branch Bryan, Burnett, Caruthers, Caskie, John B. Clark, Burton Craige, Crawford, Curry,
Davi'am, Dowrell, Eustry, Garnett, Gestrol, Groomwood, Harth, Bawkins, Hous'up, Jewett, Keitt Jacob M. Kunkel, Lamar,
Beatthen, M. Queen, McRae, Humphrey Marshai, Maysard,
Bida, Moore, Fendieton, Feyron, John S. Puelps, Santitze,
Seasa, Scott, Seward, Henry M. Shaw, Shorter, Sinceleton,
William Smith, Stephens, Stevenson, Miles Taylor, Trippe,
Valunciapam, Watkins, John V. Wright, and Z. line fler—56.

NAYS. Mosco, Admin. All. Andrews, Arnold. Bennett.

William Smith, Stephens, Slevenson, Miles Taylor, Trippe, Valuacigham, Watkins, John V. Wright, and Z. lincefler—56.

NAYS—Mesra Adrain, Ahl, Andrews, Arnoid, Bannett, Birgham, Bishop B arr, Bravton, Suffinton, Burtingame, Chafe, Chagman Fira Clart, Horace F Clark, Clay, Good, John Cochran, Coecheril, Colicar, Comirs, Corning, Goredo, C.x. Cartis, Davis (Md), Davis (und), Davis (Mass.), Davis (lowa), Dawes, Dear, Dinmer, Ded Durfer, Eng. Edm. Indoon, Ellett English, Farnaworth, Fan harr Fenton, Florence, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gillis, Gilman, Gilmer, Godwin, Grainer, Gregg, Groesback, Grow, Lawrence W. Hall, Harsan, Haskin, Batch, Hi kman, Hill, Heard, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Hyler, George W. Jense, Owen Jones, Kelley, K. Kligore, Knapp, John C. Kut kel, Lawrence, Leach Leidy, Letter, Loves, Mottason, Milleon Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Edward Jey, Martisson, Milleon Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Edward Jey Mortis, Issae N. Mortis, Freeman H. Morse, Oliver A. Mictos, Mott, Mutray, Niblack, Nicholo, Olio, Falmet, Farker,

P-teit, Phillies, Pike Pottle, Purviance, Roady, Reaser, Reilly, Ricate, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Savage, John Savinen, Juceon W. Sherman, Robert Smith, Suncial A Smith, Sedence, Stasten James A Stewart, George Taylor, Phayer, Thou pach, Tempatus, Underwood Vanne, Wake, Waleron, Walton, Wird, Codwilacer C. Washburn, Eithe B. Washburne, Jernel Washburn, Wilson and Wortendyke- 128.

On Mr. Ritchie's substitute, approving Commo dore Paulding's amendment, the vote stood, Yeas,

dore Paulding's amendment, the vote stood, Yeas, 99; Naya, 85:

YEAS—Means. Advain, Abl, Andrews. Bennett, Bingham, Plair, Braying, Buffington, Buffington, Camina, Carnia, Carnia, Davis (Md.), Bavis (Inc.), Davis (Mws.), Davis (Inc.), Davis (Dava), Davis (Inc.), Davis (Mws.), Davis (Inc.), Davis

B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wilson and Wortendyke

NAYS—Mewrs Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock,
Bonsam Brwie, Boroe, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Caruthers,
Caskie, John B. Clark Cury, John Gochrace, Gax, Burton
Craige, Grawford, Currs, Davidson, Davis (Mas.) Oxydell, Edraundson, Eustis, Fanikher, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Giliner, Greenwood, Lawrence W. Hull, Harris, Hawkins, Hill,
Houston, Jenkins, Jewett, George W. Jones, Keitt, Jacob M.
Kunkel Lamar, McKibben, McQuaen, McKae, Humptroy Mashald, Maynard Miles, McLeon Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Peytor, John b. Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Ready, Ricand, Sandidze,
Sange, Sonies, Scott, Seward, Henry M. Shaw, Shorter, Sinzleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stevenson,
James A. Stewart, George Taylor, Miles Taylor, Trippe, Vallacdigitam, Vance, Ward, Watkins, White, Wheeler, Woodson,
Augustus R. Wright, John V. Wright, and Zollico Ser—83.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

The Governor sent into the SENATE to-day his first nominations for confirmation by that body. In addition to a number of Loan Commissioners and Notaries Public were the following:

Superintendent of Bank Department (reappointment)-Jas M. Cook. oissan, General-Benjamin Welch, JR., vice J. H. Ho-Commissioner of Emigration—ARIAL A. Low of Brooklyn, vice E. D. Moran.

Twice E file Hot Asplum—Addison Gardner of Rochester, in place of F. F. Backus, deceased.

Under a suspension of the rule which requires pominations to lie over, the nomination of Mr. Low was confirmed. It is understood that there will be some opposition to Mr. Welch in the Senate, but whether of a sufficiently serious nature to endanger his confirmation, a few days will deter-mine. Mr. Welch is well known throughout the State as the former accomplished editor of The Buffalo Republic, and as having satisfactorily filled

the office of State Treasurer.

The PRESIDENT appointed as the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as refers to Assessments and Equalization of Taxes, Messrs, J. D. Willard, Diven and Darling.

Mr. DIVEN reported favorably the Assembly bill sppropriating \$8,000 for postage on legislative

The PRESIDENT presented the Report of the Commissioners on the removal of Quarantine; also, the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Mr. SLOAN gave notice of a bill to amend the act to reorganize the Port Warden's Office. Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to incorporate the

Mercantile Library Association. Mr. SLOAN, 8 bill to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank o Brooklyn; also, a bill to amend the usury laws. Mr. ELV introduced a bill to incorporate the German Savings Bank of New-York.

Mr. Diven offered a concurrent resolution appointing a committee to conter with the National Government and the authorities of New-Jersey reference to a new Quarantine site, the purpose of which is understood to be to make one more effort to obtain Sandy Hook.

Mr. O. B. Wheeler offered a concurrent rese lution praying the National Government to interfere in behalf of the boy Mortars, and addressed the Senate at some length on the subject in a buncomb

ish sort of speech.

In the Assembly, in response to Mr. Conkling's resolution, a communication was received from Controller Haws stating the amount of assessments for street-opening, &c., as follows:

1554 \$1 (94,217 61 1857 \$550,212 50
1257 724,449 76 [1598 225,374 38
1556 514,845 55] \$3,167,053 81

Mr. Bliss, the Governor's Private Secretary, appeared in the Assembly with his arms full of offi appeared in the Assembly with his arms fund of and cial papers, which proved to be documents relating to Quarantine; the State Inebriate Asylum; the Report of the Special Commission to Investigate the School System of New-York City, and the Report of Prof. Bache on the Physical Survey of Harbor of New-York. The Quarantine papers and Harbor Report were referred to the Commit-tee on Commerce. The Schedule Committee Re-port was referred to the Committee on Colleges, Academies, Ac. The other which Academies, &c. The other, which was a commu-nication from Dr. Turner, the Secretary of the State Inebriate Asylum, asking for an appropria-tion from the State, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Governor, in a brief communication the subject, says that the condition of the State Treasury will bardly warrant an appropriation, but that an act might be passed requiring the Counties to support their inebriates at the Asylum as they now support their insane at the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD gave notice of a bill to abolish

that fossiliferous body known as the Regents of the

Mr. HUTCHINSON gave notice of a bill to amend Au act for the prevention of fraud in the Canal

"An act for the prevention of fraud in the Canal revenues," which provides that—

Whenever any articles or property shall be transported on the casals, and cleared as articles paying a lower rate of duty than should be charged thereon, according to law, or be partially or altogether omitted from the clearance, and whenever any articles or property shall be transported upon any of the canals of this State without a regular chearance being obtained therefor, with a clearance for the boat, and the talk thereon paid the boat mon which such articles the thereon paid, the boat upon which such articles shall be transported shall be forfeited to the State, and be seized and taken possession of by any collector of canal tolls, or officer acting under his directions, in behalf of and as the property of the people of the

Mr. HUTCHINSON also gave notice of a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in such manner as to

prevent frauds on the Canal revenue. Mr. SHAW gave notice of a bill to divide the VIth Judicial District of the City of New-York, composed of the XVIth XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, into two Judicial Districts, the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards to compose one District, known as the VIth, and the XVIth and XXth another, to known as the VIIIth Judicial District.

The bill further provides that the Governor and Senate shall appoint a Justice for the VIIIth District, to hold his office till the 1st of January, 1860. and that a Justice shall be elected in the manner at the next charter election, to take his meanier at the best Charles election, as the seat in January, 1860; also that a Clerk for said Court shall be chosen by the Board of Supervisors, to hold his office for six years from the 1st of January, 1859. The said Justice and Clerk to perform the same duties, be subject to the same legal pro visions, and receive the same pay as the Justices and Clerk of the other District Courts in the City of New-York.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER introduced a bill to amend the Divorce laws, granting divorce for abandon-ment for the space of three years, and for inhuman treatment. He also introduced a bill in relation to

criminal trials.

An unsuccessful effort was made to take the subject of unclaimed dividends and deposits from the Special Committee, of which Mr. Law is chairman, and send it to the Committee of Ways

Mr. Law regarded that as his thunder, and ob jected to the proceedings, and the House sustained him in his right of monopoly of the dividend dodge. Mr. BROCKWAY called up his resolution to refer to a Select Committee of Five all propositions for ar ending the Constitution, which, after discussion, was smended so as to make the Committee eight

(one from each Judicial District), and adopted. On the motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Governor Message was referred to appropriate Committees, that part referring to the lobby being referred to the Committee on Grievances, and that referring

The relations to a select Committee of seven.
The railroad men here are rejoicing at the result

of the great law case of Ross Winans against the Ne V-York and Erie Railroad Company, for the invasto," of a patent covering the eight-wheel cars, which was tried two years ago before Judge N. K. Hall in the Circuit Court of the United States, at n Term held at Canandaigua, in which a judgment was rendered against Winans under the ruling of the Court. The case was then appealed by Winans, and was on Monday, Jap. 10, decided against him in the Supreme Court of the United States. That highest judicial tribunal affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court. Thus ends one of the mes! important cases that was ever tried in this country, involving as it did millions of dollars, and affecting directly every Railroad Company in the United

This discussion settles the fact that Gridley Bry ant of Scituate, Mass., and Horatio Allen of the Novelty Works, New-York, were the originators of the eight-wheel car now in general use in this country, and destroys the only patent ever issued for such car. Mr. Allen, at the time he adopted the eight-wheel car, was Chief Engineer on the South Carolina Railroad, and Mr. Bryant was connected with the Quincy Road-a short line running from Boston to the Quincy granite quarry.

EXECUTION OF 'A SOLDIER FOR MURDER.

SCENE AT THE EXECUTION.

James McMahon, who served as a soldier through the Mexican war, under Gen. Scott, and continued in the army subsequently for several years, and who forfeited his life by del berately murdering his sister-inlaw, on the 19th of September last, expiated his crime on the scsffold, at Newack, yesterday. He had often faced death in the service of his adopted country and, when his doem was inevitable, met it with a firm, calm denearor, and was launched into eternity without a perceptible sign of fear.

following is a brief sketch of the murder, arrest

of McMahon in St. Louis, and his trial and execution: About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 19th September last, as Ann McMahon, wife of Peter McMahon, residing in Chambers street, Newark, was leaving the residence of her brother in-law, named Kurtzendover, to return home in the same street, she was fired ppon and received two mortal wounds. One ball passed through the lower region of the heart, and the second took effect under the left ear, coming out at the lower right ja .- bone. On receiving the wounds, she staggered back into the room, and ultering two or three words, fell dead. It f. rinstion was at once sent to police bead quarters, and Chief of Police Whitney, with a pesse of man, repaired to the scene. All that could be learned was, that James McMahon had been seen a short time previous, with the murdered woman, who feared him on account of previous troubles, and he had also been seen passing along about the time the marder was committed, by a man who was lying upon the grass. Officers were at once dispatched to New-Yerk, who kept a watch upon Mr. Mahon's house, in Terth avenue, near Trirty-second street; he, however, kept out of their way and es caped from the city on the following day, accompanied by his brother Philip. On the Coroner's investigation, it appeared that on the morning of the murder the three brothers, James, Philip and Peter McMahon, the busband of the murdered woman, passed the day together in New-York. They drank freely and quarrelied. James became very much enraged and exhibiting a six-barroled revolver, remarked that he wou'd shoot himself or some one else, and as he west out of the house a short time after Peter left, said that he would go over to Newark.

In order to accertain the whereabouts of the murderer, Chief Whitney caused a watch to be kept upon the Port-Office of New-York. On the tenta day a letter post-marked "Hincistown, St. Clair Co. III." came, addressed to John Smith, a brither-in-law of the murderer. On one slip of paper was written, We are going to St. Louis to live, and want to hear the news." Another slip was addressed to "Margaret," telling her "not to drink so much gir, for that bloody crew would be on her track." On the lower corner wes written "John Ri ey, Illinoistowo, Ill."

Thb Chief of Police feeling confident that this letter was written by McMahon or his brother, left the next merning for St. Louis, accompanied by Officer Duon. and arrived there late on Saturday night. Officer Donn and a constable were stationed at the Post-Office to "pipe" the person, should any one call for the 1st ter addressed to John Rdey. On Monday evening, while Officer Donn was absent, a man called for the letter, and again on Wednesday evening, under similar circumstances, when the officer followed and ascertained where he lived, scross the river in Illinoistown. The description answered that of James Mr melion, and it was also ascertained that he and his brother were employed as laborers upon a railroad shout 150 men. Chie ng further delay, determined to go at once among them, and, if possible, make the arrest. Early the following morning, accompanied by the two officers, all well disguised, they went over to Illinoistown, just as the men were mustering to go to work. McMahon came out of the house nearly the last. The Chief walked up and, taking him by the collar, said, "Rdey, I ve get a job for you in St. Louis," McMahon cked up with some astonishment and raid, "I have ot a pretty , ood job here." The Chief then wreached shovel out of his hands, at which the prisoner appeared surprised, but not suspecting the real object of his arrest, allowed himse f to be led off. After getting a short distance, Mr. Whitney threatened to blow his brains out if he made the least outery, then handcoffed him, and burried him over to St. Louis, and from thence to Newark.

The trial was commenced in the Essex Oyer and Termixer, before Judge Haines on the 8th of November, and terminated on the 11th by a verdict of Guilty. Cortlandt Parker, prosecutor of Pleas, conducted the care on the part of the people, and Tneedere Runyon and Mr Dodd were counsel for the prisoner. During the trial, the prisoner did not seem to realize his position, and appeared careless and unconcerned. He was confident of being acquitted, and told some of his friends that he would be at a dance in New-York immediately after the trial. The conviction and sentence did not daunt his spirits, and while awaiting his execution, he expressed himself as contented and happy, and was not afraid to die; he had faced 20,000 muskets in Mexico, and had seen thirty-four men at one time and eighteen at another executed (Riley's brigade) by order of Gen. Scott. At first McMahon was visited by the Rev. C. P. Wilson, Chaplain of the priser, who was received very kindly. Subsequently, he has been visited by the Rev. B. J. McQuaid, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedra!, who continued to attend bim until his execution. He has exten his meals heartily and slept soundly, even on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning the condemned man went down to the dining hall as usual, where he washed and was shaved, and while there, looked upon the gallows which was erected at one end of the room, and as he did so, shrugged his shoulders, subsequently remarking to one of the prisoners that he "wouldn't change places with him for the room full of gold." He was placed in cell No. 61, on the first tier, on the west side, partook of breakfast, and after 8 a. m. was engaged in religious exercises with Father McQuaid. As his last hours were passing away he did not manifest ary trepidation, but retained the fearless demeanor which had characterized him throughout. He was visited on Tuesday by his mother and sisters, who hade him a last

I the honr of execution had arrived and saled if he was "cad's to which he replied, "Yea." H's arms were pinioned, and the noose affixed about his neck. At 11:20, the prisoner, proceded by two deputies, marched to the gallows, with a firm and powavering step. At his side was the Rev. Mr. McQuele and following was Sheriff Miller, ex Sheriff Pierson and several deputies. The condemned was neatly clad in a black suit, with the black cap on his head. Upon approaching, he glanced upward at the gallaws, and upon turning around, his eyes wan leved among the spectators, but were instantly withdrawn, at the suggestion of Father M. Quade, and from that time he gazed intently upon a small crucifix, which he bore in his right hand. He showed no sign of emotion-his face was culm, and there was no tremor percept b'e. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. McQuade, which were repeated by him with apparent devoutness. The sentence of the Court was road by James J. Terhane, County Clerk. Sheriff Miller then stated that he was short to fulfill the sentence of the law, and, turning to McM shon, said, " If you have anything to say, you now have liberty to say it."

McMahon shook his head in the negative, and kneeling received the blessing of the priest. Upon rising, he took an erect position. The Sheriff then draw the black cap over his face, attached the noose, stepped to the fact of the gallows, touched a treatle; the weights descended, and McMahon was drawn up a distance of about four feet. As he ascended he clasped the crneffx to his breast an instant; the arm then fell to his side, and the crucifix dropped to the floor. The struggle was very slight, some heaving of the breast, which ceased in 7] minutes, and but once the feet were drawn upward.

We were informed by one of the physicians that he was not conscious 10 seconds. The spinal cord was rot broken. A medical examination of the pulse was made by Dr. Dongberty, the jail physician, assisted by Drs. Grant, Tichenor, E D. G. Smith, L. A. Smith, Cross and others. The following were the beatings of the pulse per minute: Natural, 75 beats; at the end of 3) mirutes, 132; at 5] minutes, 56, and the body was motionless; at 74 minutes, 48; at 9 minutes, 40; at 10 minutes, 32; at 101 minutes, 16; at 11 minutes, 12; and at 12 minutes it was pulseless. At the end of 14 mirutes to pulsation of the heart could be felt, nor heard with the stethescope.

After the body had been suspended 24 minutes it was lowered into a nest black walnut coffin. The usual is quest was held by Coroner Muon and the body was chivered over to the friends of deceased.

A short time afterward funeral services were held by Father McQuade in the presence of the mother and other relatives, who kissed the corpse and manifested ether signs of deep sorrow.

The body was then removed outside, and while be ing placed in the hearse, a sister of the murdered woman named Dahar, came up and uttered imprecations and curses on the decessed, and said "that the murdering son of a b -h had got his just deserts." The efforts of her husband and the by-standers were unavailing in preventing her blasphemy and raving, and they were finally compelled to withhold her by force from following the funeral procession, composed of a hearse, two carriages, and quite a number on foot, until it had moved some distance. When released, she started after the procession on a run, and it was antie pated that she would make some disturbance at the

About 200 persons were present to witness the execution, and about as many men and women were assembled outside. During the execution one man fairted, and another had his portemonusie, containing a few dollars, abstracted from his pocket.

McMahop was born in the County of Moath, Ireland; was about 31 years of age, of small stature, but athletic. He came to this country about 12 years sirce, and, joining the Army, served 19 years in Mexico, Florida and California.

DR. CHEEVER AND HIS CHURCH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: A statement has been copied into some of the city papers for the last cay or two, taken from the New-York correspondence of a Boston journal, to the effect that the Church of the Paritans is in a most dilapidated and forlorn condition, and that Dr. Cheever ass resigned his pastoral charge.

Perhaps no better reply can be made to so false and malicious a calumny than a brief report of the occurrences of last evening at the house of Mr D. Fairbank. The occasion was a congregational social gathering, shen the members of this disorganized and decaying church and society collected in sufficient numbers, in

spite of the weather, to fill the large parlors to overflowing.

At about \$\frac{3}{2}\$ the host, Mr. Fairbank, requested the assembly to come to order, as there was a little busithings done decently and in order. Mr. Thomas S. Berry should take the chair, which he did, with a few appropriate remarks, saying that the Clark of the Church would more fully explain the objects of the

The Clerk, Mr. Benj. K. Phelps, then addresses the

Rev. Dr. Cheever as follows: Dr. Cheeven: Permit us, your friends and pariabioners, to tender you our hearty love and our warn wishes for your prosperity and happiness during year 1859. Our relations during the year that year 1859. Our relations during the year that has passed have been marked by events of no ordinary interest. Assailed by foes from without and disturbers from within, our trials have indeed been nousual and severe. But they have not dimmed our faith in God, nor shaken our confidence in each other. The chain which binds us in the sacred relation of pastor and people has been but brightened and strengthened by the efforts made to break it. We are here to-night to express our mutual confidence and love, and to thank God for the mercies, undeserved and precious, that have changed our greatest trials to our brightest blessings, and crowned the year with so much goodness.

We are here, too, Sir, to hid you persevere, as you We are here, too, Sir, to bid you persevere, as you always have done, in the fearless and foll discharge of the duties of your sacred office. We rejoice that we have a pastor who preactes against our sins and the ration's sins, and, God willing, we mean to keep him. Our hearts, our hopes, our sympathies and prayers, are with you. No faintheartedness on our part shall oim the light of God's word as it flashes from your lips. oin the light of God's word as it hashes from your pips, breedom shall never be driven from your pulpit, nor from our pews. Our faith is strong, our courage firm. We have no fear for the future, if we can but keep near to God, and walk by the counsels of His Word. And, Sir, we hope and trust that this trial, which has been turned into so great a victory for us, has not been for our good alone. We believe that, by it, other churches will be led to cast off the fetters of a timed conclusion. servatism. Other pasters shall eatch the inspiration of your example, until the world shall learn that God's troth must not and cannot be restrained. For that

truth must not and cannot be restrained. For that end we pray. In that hope we praise God for your courage, and give thanks for your success.

Cheerfully and hopefully we look forward to a long continuance of our union here as pastor and people. We know that you are reported to have resigned your charge. That is not the first, nor will it be the last, slander simed at you and us. We know how to estimate them.

And now, Sir, we hope that you, who never have And now. Sir, we hope that you, who never have yielded to the assaults of your enemies, will so far submit to the persecution of your friends as to receive at their hands this purse of one thousand dollars, as a sight mark of our affection, confidence and esteem. Each dollar there is the material embodiment of an earnest wish for your continued welfare and happiness. Accept it, Sir, as the willing offering of our love, and may the tend of Love bless you and us with the light of his presence and the joy of his salvation.

The clerk then delivered to Dr. Cheever the purse of one thousand dollars. The Doctor, on receiving it, was evidently overcome by his feelings. He briefly expressed his gratitude for the kindness and sympathy of his dear people, and after reading a few appropri-

of his dear people, and after reading a few appropri-ate passages of Scripture, called upon the pastor of the Tabernacie Church.

farewell.

THE EXECUTION.

The gallows was the same used for the execution of John Erpenstien, a Prossian, who was executed March 30, 1852, for poisoning his wife, in order to obtain the hard of another woman. It was erected in the north end of the eastern dining hall, and consisted of two uprights fourteen feet high, with a cross-beam through which the repe passed over a pulley, one end of which was been proposed by the surface of the opping has an open pulley, one end of which the repe passed over a pulley, one end of who of the oppinghts and through the floor; to this was attached five 56-pound weights.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Sheriff Miller proceeded to the cell of the condemned map, and informed him that

bions, hearty, vigorius, carbest, ropeful, promision, than they are to-day; beside always paying their minister's a dary promotify, they rucen'ty gave him a bag of this same yellow provened to keep him from startation. And now you have extend that a conspinery to give further aid and confort to this prince of all treasco! Somehow the breed of divonders we bestift as a but the size of the people is hard to hill. They wen't a ve. Our threshow the reason is the people is hard to hill. They wen't a ve. Our thruther here is a listing witness. If you get of all the corn and wine of the lend, and empty or seal up the flesh-out of Egypt, some widow will upon her unfalls or cause, her replenishes neal, and sive sustenance to the prophet of the Lord. Or if he is driven to hide himself in the caves of the Renot Cherish, the ravens bette him delly aread. The Lord will keep alive whom he would use for his vertice, and the well use whoever across him with the whole hear, and delives all his tratt.

It organizable you, my brother, upor this hour of fever and rejiving, and this manifestation of esteem and affection. You have led trials and you know how we set it is nativersity to Sud-yampriay and free addition. He will be a supported by the start of the sevening, but all your heathers will rejided that this multihoot all has come into your hands. I say th's rot or ly of the semont nearly allied to you in the ministry, but of others who hour you is the Master's work. I have a perial memore, to you, from one whom we all exteem and form—who having a since a sound to be hold and manife from him, and when I told him of my errand here, he said from him, and when I told him of my errand here, he said:

"Till De Cheever that De Tyng is just as slad of it as if he had received the thouse of dollars hence!" Dr. Cheever is one of the few men whe had not not be seven to cheek! You my find it barder to carry that he

"the coppers too."

But do not insegine, my worthy brother, that this gift betchets even price from trial. There automatous temprations of riches comins sundenly across the lowly part of a subsister, may prove a severe ordeal. You may find it barder to carry that beg of gold than you would to march to the stake—at least in some neces on which I have seen you.

Busides, I see danger forming in our path. The Chalman has hinted at the saration or the Union through your instrumentality. Now, the hisbest Federal author ty ass assured us, in his measure and his Pitts bursh latter, that the present dangers of the Union are two, viz.; against muon the subject of Slavery, and bribery and corruption in profile men. An a stock we brise see the agitator accessing the bribe, both evils poland in one, I shall extert, when I wake to morrow morning, to see the Union, if not the treat, dissolved.

I am relieved, he wever on one point. That most researchest New York correspondent who peddles scrape of falsebood and slander to a Boxton journal has an ounced that you have resigned your charse. If seems, however that you we only called upon to be resigned to this new and poculiar disponantion of Providerce which meats you with the opening year. May His blessing sitered and crown the gift; and let us look to Him with reverence, gratitude and love.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the social

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the social festivities were resumed, and kept up till a late hou New York, Jan. 11, 1859.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The newly elected Central Committee of the Republican party held its first meeting last evening, at the Republican Headquarters, No. 618 Broadway. Dr. Alanson S. Jones was made temporary Chairman. Two sets of delegates claimed seats from the Sixth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

On motion, a Committee of seven was appointed to consider and report mon the contested claims for seats. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: James Keily, James H Welsh, Charles C. Nott, Win. R. Stuart, D. D. T. Marshall, David H. Gildersleeve and James Davis.

The following resolution was offered by D. D. T.

Marshall, and adopted:

Resolved. That this Central Committee most cordially approve of the first Message of his Excedency Gov. Morgan to the Leafure. For this bosset and many expose of our finances, for his frank and straightforward recommendation, and above all for his eignified and eloquent vindication of that great fundamental Republican principle, so well and beautifully expressed by Gov. King is his closing saddess. "That fidelity to Freedom is soyalty to the Constitution."

The resolution of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association, denouncing W. H. Valentine, were on motion adopted. Toe Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the temporary Coairman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met last evening for the purpose of organization. All the members were present except Mesers. Curtis and Metzger.

Mr. TUTHILL was elected temporary Chairman, and

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Warren 15	20	21	18	17	21	B/77	2.	22
Waterbury 16	15	15	17	17	16	16	12	15
Adams 6	5	4	6	. 5	**	**	**	**
Greep 1	**	**	1	2	**	4	7	**
Benedict 1	**	**	**	1	1	1	**	
Martinet 1	**		49	**	**	**	1	
Cushing 1	**	**	**	**		**	**	4.5
Enger	2	2		33	1	**	**	2
Mason	**	**		**	2	1	**	2
Davenport	**	+ +	**	**	ī	1	**	**
W illiame	44	**	**	**	**	î	2	**
	**			**	**	**	**	1
Les	12 1200	22	Part Control		***		THAT I	140
On the 9th	ballot	Mr.	RICHARD		WARREN		of	the

Fifteenth Ward was declared elected. Mr. Warren read a lengthy it ansural. He urges strongly that the Bible be read in the schools, and especially asks for increased accommodations for the colored children of

Mr. Thomas Boese was then elected Clerk; receiving 39 out of 42 votes.

The Elective Committees were then constituted as

Free Academy-Tuthill, Curtis, Williams, Crozier, Bloom-field Adams, Rather Normal Schools-Eager, O'Keefe, Farr, Stafford, Dougherty. of Grady.

O'Grady.

Tin pson, Slote, Byrne, White, Marriner, Mason, O'Grady.

Evening Schools-Tin poon, Slote, Byrne, White, Marriner,
Findace Committee-Cushing, Glover, Tucker, Fairman,

ger. The members then drew for their seats, and a reso be memoers then orew for their seats, and a resolution was passed ordering the President's address to be printed, and referring to the several Committees those portions of the President's address which properly belong to them.

The Board them adjourned at an early hour.

TEA PARTY OF THE YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city. gave their second annual public tea-party at Mozart Hell, last evening. There were about 1,000 persons at the festival, the ladies constituting about one half of the company. His Honor, Mayor Tiemann, Prof. Mitchell, the Rev. Theodore Cayler, Dr. Webster, the Hop. C. C. Leigh, and a number of clergymen graced the gathering with their presence, and a band of music in the gallery enlivened the festivities. The company did not sit at tables, but as in ordinary

meetings.

In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Richard Mc. Cormick, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, stated that after grace refreshments would be harded round to every person in the room—an announcement that elicited unbounded appliage. Grace being said by the Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, a number of colored watters entered, bearing trays laden with refreshments. Sandwiches and cake of various kinds were put up in paper bags, and the guests furnished with all they desired. Coffee, tea and water were next handed round, and the "tea party" was fairly

next banded round, and the "tea party" was fairly under way.

"The cup that cheers but not inebriates" soon loosened the torque and set the company in good humor, in spite of the bleakness of the room. The Committee ray that they did their best to make the temperature comfortable; but in spite of several raging furnaces in the basement, which they had fed and watched from sunrise, the house was very cold. With this exception the Tea Party was a pleasant and successful affair. An hour having been spent in teadricking and its attendant gossip, the cups and fragments were gathered up, and the Rev. Mr. Cuyler gave thanks.

Mr. B. F. Manierer, President of the Association, then took the chair, and introduced

then to k the chair, and introduced.

The Rev. J. M. Karas, D. D., who was chosen to respond to the sentiment, "The ground on which we "meet—a common faith in God and love for man; "in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all

"things, charity."

Dr. Krebs apologized for the Committee, who had not put the text into his hands until a late hoar. He then made a commentary upon the text. He said it would have been well if the Church at large had associated itself togetter upon the hereal basis of this Associated itself togetter upon the hereal basis of this Associated itself togetter upon the hereal basis of this Associated itself togetter upon the hereal basis of this Associated itself togetter upon the hereal basis of the hereal sociation. If Christianity had made such progress with a divided Church, how much more might it have accomplished had it been united in the bonds of true

with a divided Church, how much more might it have accomplished had it been united in the bonds of true Christian charity. [Appleme.]

Hiram Ketchen, esq., spoke to the sentiment, "The true means of moral reform among the young "men of Nea-York." He said he had lived many years in this city, and had seen the origin and progress of a good many Christian and charitable associations here. Some 40 years ago, in a very cold Winter, when there was great suffering a meeting of citizens was called to relieve the port. Christian men were at the bettom of that movement. Temporary relief was afforded, and then they organized a Society to prevent pangerism. The first thing they did was to establish a Bank for Swings—Vine first in the city or the country. Next, they organized the Bonce of Kefage for Juvenile Delinquents; and ispreading out his hands here they are. [Langhter.] The next was the Juvenile Institution, started in 1861 by Christian gentlemen, and it has already provided for over 4,000 poor boys and young men, scattering them among the farmers in the country. A Christian nerchant who takes care of his own business was mainly instrumental in founding this institution. That man is Precident of the last intion. He was proud to beast of these results of Christian effort. This society was the ground where wen of differing faith into action. In addition to the institutions which he had named,

he thought these ought to be a House of he thought there ought to be a House of Refuse for chairen who are excluded from the present House of Refuse by their age. This Society could do nothing better than to establish an institution where purents and guardians could send refractary children over 14 years of age, where years exclude them from the Juvenile Aylum, such a plane for the reformation of wrong headed lade and young men, where purvois could pay for their care, a great good would be adcomplished. The members of the Association could also be emissely us fully retring a good example to their follows. [Applanes.] After an interlude from the ban i, the Rev. A. D.

plane.]

After an interlude from the band, the Rev. A. D. Gillette spoke for "the clergy struderd-boarers in the Gospel. Let them, when valitation and faithful, "have our most active support and hearly "cooperation." Let no mer, he said, in this American community fail to reco, rias the feet that semething more than a show of work was arrected from bins. If he set up for a "face y man," he would seen find that the worker had won the reward. He advocated the thorough, faithful and medical discharge of duty in every station of his. In speaker then gave his views of the duty of the Christian minister. He knew that the best reward a minister to said active cooperation. Minimers were human, like other men, and subject to great trialrand temptations, and it was only by the grace of God, and the suppost of their people that they could hope to succeed in their work. He paid a feeling tribute to the Ray. Dudley Tyng, who last year stood with him on thest platform, and then went home to "stand up for Jesus," and closed by referring to the fast that the honored Chief Magietrate of the city was the son of a clergyman, now eighty years of age, who every Staday still net his fleek, and led them heory ward. If great clergyman, now eighty years of age, who every Staday still met his flock, and led them heavenward. [Great applause | The Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER of India spoke

The Nev. Henry Marrie Scupers of India spoke to the sentiment, "The young men of New York"—missionares whose labors for good or evil are felt "throughout the world." The speaker warned his hearers against much of the popular herstans of the day, as incurenting pantheism. He warned his hearers against what he called "the pastbelsise teathers of the present age." The idea of a tersonal God was offensive to the natural human heart. In the post fourcesn years he had combat ted Hindooism, which is Partheism, every day. Hissand when he came home he was shocked to find the percent of it had their home in Boston; he would not call names unless toy were seked. These Pantheists, rejecting a personal God, embodied his auxibutes in observable manner to her forms, it dis was out a step. He said, he could point out it the original Sauscrit the ideatical stances of Emerson's Bramah," which had been so seminably parceised. Mr. Sendder pitched istorthe Atlantic Monthly, the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Fuerson, Parker, and other embest. Afterions "Trey esid very beautiful things, he said; but wee to the poor worm that got into their nata, fix, by their stinging, singing process, they would as sedily transform him into their own shape—that of a wasp. The transcendentains that the the egg of Bramah. (Cheers | In conclusion, Mr. Scudder sail a few words appropriate to the text.

Telegraphic dispatches were read from Philadelphia and other cities.

G. H. Stuarr, eeq., President of the Philadelphia.

Telegraphic dispatches were read from Philadelphia and other cities.

G. H. Stuart seq., President of the Philadelphia. Young Men's Christian Association, responded for kindred Associations at large.

Pref. MITCHKLL of Ohio spoke to "Science and "Scripture—once fancied hostile, now proved harmonistics." He said Science could not heal the broken epirit: God alone was competent to that.

Mayor TIEMANN then said a few words appropriate to the occasion, on the text of "The hope and glery" of a city, the integrity of its young men." He would not say anything unless the young women were included. (Applanse) He gave some idea of the ten ptations of youth in this city and regarded such associations as the Young Men's Christian Associations as emisently valuable in throwing around the young the best of influences.

Other speakers followed, and the meeting did not anjourn until a late hour.

"TIRED OF LIVING."-A very respectable appear ing Irishman, named George Warplate, about 55 years of age, and a tea peddler by trade, attempted to put an end to his life yesterday, about 3 o'clook, as French's Hotel, by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate. He entered the bar-room and proceeded to the steps leaving down stairs to the shooting gallery, where he was seen to swallow the contents of a small viel, which he flung into the corner. He then seated binself upon a chair, saying, "I have taken polsos, I "shall be cead in a few minutes," and soone singulated acting strangely. The waiter conveyed him to the squad-room at the City Hail, where Sergeant Craft bastened with bim to the New-York Hospital. Antidotes were administeted by the house physician, and at II p. m. he was yet living. The only reason he gave for committing the act was that he was tired of living. Upon search the doctors discovered a paper containing more poison in his coat pocket, which he said he had bought at a drug store in the vicinity. He seems to have been an entire stranger.

SANCHEZ, THE MURDERER.-The Sheriff of Tarrytown, Westchester County, has forwarded a letter to the police anthorities of this city, stating that ea Saturday night a Spaniard who, from the description Sollivan-street murderer, lodged in a bar near village. He was discovered by a man who west out to feed some cattle, and could not by any means be persuaded to go to the village. He is described as being about 20 years of age, was well dressed, and while in the barn took from his pocket some bread and meat. and ate it as if he had not tasted food for some time. He appeared to be very much excited when discovered, and on the man's returning early on Sunday morning had gone, and has not since been beard of.

THE ANTI-TANMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE .- The General Committee of the Arti-Tammany Democracy elected at the primary elections on Monday evening last, met last evening for o ganization at Mozart Hall. The meeting was called to order, and Stephen P. Russell was elected as temporary chairman. The following het of permarent officers was then elected: Chairmen, James L. Willette; Vice-Chairman, Charles A. May; Secretaries, Edward Timpson, Geo. W. I foemer; Treasurer, James Lynch. Seargant-at-Arma, Mortimer Sultivan.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS .- The Board held a most ing yesterday afternoon, and made fifty new appointments of patrolmen. Three of the old price force, named Geo. C. Robertson of the Sixteent's, Heary B. Morar of the Eighteenth, and Geo. Dunkinson of the Seventeenth Wards, were reinstated. Among the new appointees were E. Sherlick of the Sixth, John C. Fitzgerald of the Fourth, Poltemus of the Sisteenth Wards, and Messrs. Hills and Ormsbee.

Work on the Minnesota roads has been enspended in consequence of the difficulty of raising funds on the State Bonds issued to the various Companies.

-Senator Iveren introduced a bill on the 14th, sholish the franking privilege. This bill proposes bolsh the pavilege to members of Congress after the present session, and in lieu thersof each member ! . to be entitled to receive annually \$150 in Post-C fice stamps, to be delivered at the beginning of each a much

ecesion. -The Rev. B. L Ives, who was suspended & om the office of Chaplain of the Aubura Prison by Is spector Rhodes, about two mouths since, on the charge of ing a Republican, has been reinstated by the Board of Imprators.

-We are informed by "los," a good authority. that the "Advisory Board of Agricultur," have re-ported in favor of Federal Legislation "for the ground "tion of agricultural knowledge," as well, as in behalf of an endowment from Congress for M. Agricultural Bareau. We predicted this.

-The Albany Statesman says it is now questi seeh'e whether a Registry law, which is now so vaives sally demanded by the people, will not be evaded or directly defeated.

COURT OF APPRALS, JANUARY 12, 1/50, — Host. 35
57.78. Reserved for 26th; Nos. 315, 98, Her served for Jan. 12
Nos. 82, 98, 27. Struck off; No. 3, Pholips Prosts, ag., Chommen
Con al Benk upp'r, arguer — Mr. R. Hill or ounsel for age's, Mr.
B. D. Noxon for respit; No. 68, The Lake Obtario, Asiltane and
New-York R. R. Co. respit at Marste, app'r, argued—MR.
Hill for agp'r, Mr. P. Kernan for respit; No. 81, 50, Housewell
for 18th; Nos. 15, Michies respit of p. Dilaye app'r, argued—
Mr. Morgan for spit, Mr. B. D. Ne Zon for respit, argued—
Mr. Morgan for spit, Mr. B. D. Ne Zon for respit,
Calendar for Jan. 15—75, 74, V., 14, 470, 27, CR, 28, 66, 60, 5,
50.